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                  CPI Subscriber Indexing in 1999
 NEWS  3  May 13  Free Connect Hour in CFR in May and June
 NEWS  4  May 17  CAOLD now has searchable data back to 1907
 NEWS  5  Jun  7  STN on the Web is Now Available!

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:14:00 ON 20 JUN 1999

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.30       0.30

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 13, 1999

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  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

=> s benzothiophen?/cn

L1          32 BENZOTHIOPHEN?/CN
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=> s clomiphene?/cn

L2            6 CLOMIPHENE?/CN

=> s danazol?/cn

L3            4 DANAZOL?/CN

=> s levonorgestrel?/cn

L4           34 LEVONORGESTREL?/CN

=> file medline,uspatfull, hcaplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      15.10      15.40

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:16:35 ON 20 JUN 1999

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:16:35 ON 20 JUN 1999
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 1999 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:16:35 ON 20 JUN 1999
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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=> s l1 or l2

L5         5917 L1 OR L2

=> s contracepti? or coc#

L6        94627 CONTRACEPTI? OR COC#

=> s l5 (p) l6

L7           14 L5 (P) L6

=> s l7 (p) (l3 or l4)

L8            1 L7 (P) (L3 OR L4)

=> d bib l8


L8   ANSWER 1 OF 1  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN   1977:37944  HCAPLUS
DN   86:37944
TI   GPC diesterase activity in human endometrial secretion.  (Its variations
     under the action of estrogens, clomiphene citrate, D-norgestrel
     (post-coital and low dose) and intrauterine device (IUD))
AU   Nicholson, Roberto; Calamera, Juan C.
CS   Fac. Med., Univ. Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argent.
SO   Int. J. Fertil. (1976), 21(3), 177-80
     CODEN: INJFA3
DT   Journal
LA   English

=> d bib,ab,kwic l8


L8   ANSWER 1 OF 1  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
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AN 1977:37944 HCAPLUS
DN 86:37944
TI GPC diesterase activity in human endometrial secretion. (Its variations under the action of estrogens, clomiphene citrate, D-norgestrel (post-coital and low dose) and intrauterine device (IUD))
AU Nicholson, Roberto; Calamera, Juan C.
CS Fac. Med., Univ. Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argent.
SO Int. J. Fertil. (1976), 21(3), 177-80
CODEN: INJFA3
DT Journal
LA English
AB Glycerylphosphorylcholine diesterase [9025-85-8] activity was studied in human uterine secretions of normal women and in those under treatment for sterility or **contraception**. Endometrial secretions were obtained from 78 patients and the material divided into 4 groups: normal women; treated with estrogens alone or with clomiphene citrate [**50-41-9**]; treatment with D-norgestrel (I) [**797-63-7**] (daily and postcoital); and patients with IUD Lippes D. The mean conc. of free choline liberated by the diesterase in the normal group was 777 .mu.g/mL. Under hormonal treatment an increase of diesterase activity was obsd. Postcoital I decreased the enzymatic activity between 180 to 420 min. The uninterrupted use of I (30 gammas daily) produced a loss of diesterase activity in 80% of cases studied. The use of an IUD (Lippes D) did not modify the enzymatic activity.
AB . . . diesterase [9025-85-8] activity was studied in human uterine secretions of normal women and in those under treatment for sterility or **contraception**. Endometrial secretions were obtained from 78 patients and the material divided into 4 groups: normal women; treated with estrogens alone or with clomiphene citrate [**50-41-9**]; treatment with D-norgestrel (I) [**797-63-7**] (daily and postcoital); and patients with IUD Lippes D. The mean conc. of free choline liberated by the diesterase in. . .

=> s l7 and (l3 or l4)

L9 2 L7 AND (L3 OR L4)

=> d l9 1-2

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1984:168449 HCAPLUS
DN 100:168449
TI The effect of sex steroids and hormonal contraceptives upon thymus and spleen of intact female rats
AU Kuhl, H.; Gross, M.; Schneider, M.; Weber, W.; Mehlis, W.; Stegmueller, M.; Taubert, H. D.
CS Abt. Gynaekol. Endokrinol., J. W. Goethe-Univ., Frankfurt/Main, D-6000, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Contraception (1983), 28(6), 587-601
CODEN: CCPTAY; ISSN: 0010-7824
DT Journal
LA English

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1977:37944 HCAPLUS
DN 86:37944
TI GPC diesterase activity in human endometrial secretion. (Its variations under the action of estrogens, clomiphene citrate, D-norgestrel (post-coital and low dose) and intrauterine device (IUD))
AU Nicholson, Roberto; Calamera, Juan C.
CS Fac. Med., Univ. Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argent.

SO Int. J. Fertil. (1976), 21(3), 177-80
CODEN: INJFA3
DT Journal
LA English

=> d bib,ab,kwic 19 1

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1984:168449 HCAPLUS
DN 100:168449
TI The effect of sex steroids and hormonal contraceptives upon thymus and spleen of intact female rats
AU Kuhl, H.; Gross, M.; Schneider, M.; Weber, W.; Mehlis, W.; Stegmueller, M.; Taubert, H. D.
CS Abt. Gynaekol. Endokrinol., J. W. Goethe-Univ., Frankfurt/Main, D-6000, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Contraception (1983), 28(6), 587-601
CODEN: CCPTAY; ISSN: 0010-7824
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effect of chronic treatment of intact adult female rats with sex steroids and contraceptive prepns. upon the thymus and the spleen was investigated. Daily injections with 10 .mu.g ethinylestradiol [57-63-6], estradiol [50-28-2] or diethylstilbestrol [56-53-1] for 2 wk resulted in a marked but reversible involution of the thymus, but the spleen was not affected. Androgens exerted an effect at a dose of 0.3 mg, and progestogens only when 2 mg were given. When various contraceptive prepns. were injected for 4 wk, there was a total involution of the thymus which persisted even 2 wk after cessation of treatment. The effect appeared to be mainly due to the estrogenic component. Histol. examns. revealed that estrogen treatment alone resulted in a redn. of the cortex and a depletion of lymphocytes. When contraceptive prepns. were administered, the medulla was also reduced, and both cortex and medulla were replaced by reticular and adipose tissue. The estrogen receptors of thymus cytosol showed dissocn. consts. of 0.34-0.49 nM in diestrous rats, progesterone-treated rats and ovariectomized rats, and binding capacities of 6.5-2.6 fmoles/mg protein. Whether the estrogen-induced involution of the rat thymus leads to an impairment of immune responses remains to be shown.
IT 52-76-6 68-22-4 **797-63-7** 1961-77-9 54024-22-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(spleen and thymus gland response to, estrogens in relation to)
IT 50-23-7 50-28-2, biological studies 56-53-1 57-63-6 57-83-0, biological studies 58-22-0 520-85-4 **911-45-5** 1424-00-6 2098-66-0 10540-29-1
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(spleen and thymus gland response to, oral **contraceptives** in relation to)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:14:00 ON 20 JUN 1999)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:15:04 ON 20 JUN 1999
L1 32 S BENZOTHIOPHEN?/CN
L2 6 S CLOMIPHENE?/CN
L3 4 S DANAZOL?/CN
L4 34 S LEVONORGESTREL?/CN

FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:16:35 ON 20 JUN 1999

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L5          5917 S L1 OR L2
L6         94627 S CONTRACEPTI? OR COC#
L7            14 S L5 (P) L6
L8             1 S L7 (P) (L3 OR L4)
L9             2 S L7 AND (L3 OR L4)

=> s l5 and l6 and (l3 or l4)

L10            9 L5 AND L6 AND (L3 OR L4)

=> dup rem l10

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11            9 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib,ab,kwic l11 1-9


L11  ANSWER 1 OF 9  USPATFULL
AN      1998:19743  USPATFULL
TI      Ovulation control by regulating nitric oxide levels
IN      Garfield, Robert E., Friendswood, TX, United States
        Yallampalli, Chandrasekhar, Houston, TX, United States
PA      Board of Regents, The University of Texas System, Austin, TX, United
        States (U.S. corporation)
PI      US 5721278  19980224
AI      US 95-477187  19950607 (8)
RLI     Division of Ser. No. US 93-165309, filed on 10 Dec 1993, now patented,
        Pat. No. US 5470847
DT      Utility
EXNAM   Primary Examiner: Criares, Theodore J.
LREP    Arnold, White & Durkee
CLMN    Number of Claims: 4
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 556
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      Inhibition of ovulation in a female may be achieved by administering a
        nitric oxide synthase inhibitor, alone or in combination with one or
        more of a progestin, an estrogen, and an LH-RH antagonist, thereby
        preventing conception. The stimulation of ovulation in a female may be
        achieved by administering a nitric oxide source, optionally in further
        combination with one or more of clomiphene, a gonadotropin, and an
LH-RH
        agonist.
SUMM    . . . hypothalamus and some progesterone is required for stimulating
        LH-RH. It is on the basis of this concept that the modern
      contraceptive "pill" is designed. Progestins and estrogens in
        the "pill" inhibit the synthesis of LH-RH thus preventing the LH surge
        which. . .
SUMM    Female contraception methods are based upon the above theory
        of the control of ovulation. Generally, all contraceptive
        procedures are based upon the principal that high or moderate
        progesterone or estrogen levels inhibit LHRH and the LH surge. . .
SUMM    1. Oral contraception.
SUMM    Potential users of these hormone contraceptives should be
        alerted to the fact that both hormone components may be associated with
        a slightly increased risk of cardiovascular. . .
        hypercholesterolemia, hypertension, diabetes, heavy smoking, or a
family
        history of early coronary disease may augment the risk. Discontinuance
        of oral contraceptives and use of an effective alternative
        should be considered in the management of hypertension or major glucose
        intolerance. Use of. . .
SUMM    Absolute contraindications to oral contraceptives include
```

thrombotic disorders, known or suspected cancer of an estrogen-dependent organ (e.g., breast or uterus), impaired liver function, pregnancy, undiagnosed. . . bleeding, pregnancy-associated jaundice, and hyperlipidemia. In many other disorders, a relative contraindication should be individually evaluated and use of oral **contraceptives** cautiously explored. Because the frequency of arterial thrombosis appears to be increased after elective surgery, it is recommended that oral **contraceptives** be discontinued a month before surgery.

SUMM . . . example, an N.sup.G substituted arginine or arginine ester or an N.sup.G,N.sup.G -disubstituted arginine which is administered to a female desiring **contraception**. The arginine analogues of the present invention are preferably of the L-configuration and include any pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts as. . .

SUMM . . . artificial insemination (AI) and other assisted reproductive techniques. The inhibition of ovulation will block conception and be beneficial as a **contraceptive**. There is substantial need for medical intervention in ovulation control in women who either want to raise a family or. . .

DETD . . . ovulation for the purpose of producing offspring or the inhibition of ovulation for the purpose of preventing conception and pregnancy (**contraception**).

DETD Fathalla, M. F., "**Contraception** and women's health," British Medical Bulletin, 49(1):245-251, 1993.

DETD Hannaford, P. C., "Cervical cancer and methods of **contraception**," Advances in **Contraception**, 7:317-324, 1991.

DETD Jordan, V. C., et al., "The Estrogenic Activity of Synthetic Progestins Used in Oral **Contraceptives**," Cancer, 71(4):1501-1505, 1993.

DETD Segal, S. J., "Trends in Population and **Contraception**," Annals of Medicine, 25:51-56, 1993.

DETD Szarewski, A. and J. Guillebaud, "**Contraception**," British Medical Journal, 1224-1226.

IT 50-28-2, 17.beta.-Estradiol, biological studies 50-50-0, Estradiol benzoate 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 68-23-5, Norethinodrel 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 434-22-0, 19-Nortestosterone 520-85-4, Medroxyprogesterone **911-45-5**, Clomiphene 2149-70-4 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 9002-67-9, LH 9034-40-6D, Lh-rh, analogs 14402-89-2, Sodium nitroprusside 16051-77-7, Isosorbide mononitrate 17035-90-4 **17230-88-5**, Danazol 20933-81-7 34973-08-5, Gonadorelin acetate 35189-28-7, Norgestimate 50903-99-6 54024-22-5, Desogestrel 57444-72-1 60282-87-3, Gestodene 74381-53-6, Leuprolide acetate 76932-60-0, Nafarelin acetate 125978-95-2, Nitric oxide synthase 137361-05-8
(ovulation control by regulating nitric oxide levels)

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL

AN 97:56710 USPATFULL

TI Ovulation control by regulating nitric oxide levels

IN Garfield, Robert E., Friendswood, TX, United States
Yallampalli, Chandrasekhar, Houston, TX, United States

PA Board of Regents, The University of Texas System, Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5643944 19970701

AI US 95-477189 19950607 (8)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 93-165309, filed on 10 Dec 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5470847

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Criares, Theodore J.

LREP Arnold White & Durkee

CLMN Number of Claims: 3

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 571
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The stimulation of ovulation in a female may be achieved by administering a nitric oxide source, optionally in further combination with one or more of clomiphene, a gonadotropin, and an LH-RH agonist.
SUMM . . . hypothalamus and some progesterone is required for stimulating LH-RH. It is on the basis of this concept that the modern **contraceptive** "pill" is designed. Progestins and estrogens in the "pill" inhibit the synthesis of LH-RH thus preventing the LH surge which. . .
SUMM Female **contraception** methods are based upon the above theory of the control of ovulation. Generally, all **contraceptive** procedures are based upon the principal that high or moderate progesterone or estrogen levels inhibit LHRH and the LH surge. . .
SUMM 1. Oral **contraception**.
SUMM Potential users of these hormone **contraceptives** should be alerted to the fact that both hormone components may be associated with a slightly increased risk of cardiovascular. . . hypercholesterolemia, hypertension, diabetes, heavy smoking, or a family history of early coronary disease may augment the risk. Discontinuance of oral **contraceptives** and use of an effective alternative should be considered in the management of hypertension or major glucose intolerance. Use of. . .
SUMM Absolute contraindications to oral **contraceptives** include thrombotic disorders, known or suspected cancer of an estrogen-dependent organ (e.g., breast or uterus), impaired liver function, pregnancy, undiagnosed. . . bleeding, pregnancy-associated jaundice, and hyperlipidemia. In many other disorders, a relative contraindication should be individually evaluated and use of oral **contraceptives** cautiously explored. Because the frequency of arterial thrombosis appears to be increased after elective surgery, it is recommended that oral **contraceptives** be discontinued a month before surgery.
SUMM . . . example, an N.sup.G substituted arginine or arginine ester or an N.sup.G,N.sup.G -disubstituted arginine which is administered to a female desiring **contraception**. The arginine analogues of the present invention are preferably of the L-configuration and include any pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts as. . .
SUMM . . . artificial insemination (AI) and other assisted reproductive techniques. The inhibition of ovulation will block conception and be beneficial as a **contraceptive**. There is substantial need for medical intervention in ovulation control in women who either want to raise a family or. . .
DETD . . . ovulation for the purpose of producing offspring or the inhibition of ovulation for the purpose of preventing conception and pregnancy (**contraception**).
DETD Fathalla, M. F., "**Contraception** and women's health," British Medical Bulletin, 49(1):245-251, 1993.
DETD Hannaford, P. C., "Cervical cancer and methods of **contraception**," Advances in **Contraception**, 7:317-324, 1991.
DETD Jordan, V. C., et al., "The Estrogenic Activity of Synthetic Progestins Used in Oral **Contraceptives**," Cancer, 71(4):1501-1505, 1993.
DETD Segal, S. J., "Trends in Population and **Contraception**," Annals of Medicine, 25:51-56, 1993.
DETD Szarewski, A. and J. Guillebaud, "**Contraception**," British Medical Journal, 1224-1226.
IT 50-28-2, 17.beta.-Estradiol, biological studies 50-50-0, Estradiol benzoate 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 68-23-5, Norethinodrel 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 434-22-0, 19-Nortestosterone 520-85-4, Medroxyprogesterone **911-45-5**, Clomiphene 2149-70-4 6533-00-2, Norgestrel

9002-67-9, LH 9034-40-6D, Lh-rh, analogs 14402-89-2, Sodium nitroprusside 16051-77-7, Isosorbide mononitrate 17035-90-4 **17230-88-5**, Danazol 20933-81-7 34973-08-5, Gonadorelin acetate 35189-28-7, Norgestimate 50903-99-6 54024-22-5, Desogestrel 57444-72-1 60282-87-3, Gestodene 74381-53-6, Leuprolide acetate 76932-60-0, Nafarelin acetate 125978-95-2, Nitric oxide synthase 137361-05-8
(ovulation control by regulating nitric oxide levels)

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 9 USPATFULL
AN 95:105837 USPATFULL
TI Ovulation control by regulating nitric oxide levels with arginine derivatives
IN Garfield, Robert E., Friendswood, TX, United States
Yallampalli, Chandrasekhar, Houston, TX, United States
PA Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, Austin, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5470847 19951128
AI US 93-165309 19931210 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Criares, Theodore J.
LREP Arnold, White & Durkee
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 616
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Inhibition of ovulation in a female may be achieved by administering an arginine derivative which acts as a nitric oxide sythase inhibitor, alone or in combination with one or more of a progestin, an estrogen, and an LH-RH antagonist, thereby preventing conception.
SUMM . . . hypothalamus and some progesterone is required for stimulating LH-RH. It is on the basis of this concept that the modern **contraceptive** "pill" is designed. Progestins and estrogens in the "pill" inhibit the synthesis of LH-RH thus preventing the LH surge which. . .
SUMM Female **contraception** methods are based upon the above theory of the control of ovulation. Generally, all **contraceptive** procedures are based upon the principal that high or moderate progesterone or estrogen levels inhibit LHRH and the LH surge. . .
SUMM 1. Oral **contraception**.
SUMM Potential users of these hormone **contraceptives** should be alerted to the fact that both hormone components may be associated with a slightly increased risk of cardiovascular. . . hypercholesterolemia, hypertension, diabetes, heavy smoking, or a family history of early coronary disease may augment the risk. Discontinuance of oral **contraceptives** and use of an effective alternative should be considered in the management of hypertension or major glucose intolerance. Use of. . .
SUMM Absolute contraindications to oral **contraceptives** include thrombotic disorders, known or suspected cancer of an estrogen-dependent organ (e.g., breast or uterus), impaired liver function, pregnancy, undiagnosed. . . bleeding, pregnancy-associated jaundice, and hyperlipidemia. In many other disorders, a relative contraindication should be individually evaluated and use of oral **contraceptives** cautiously explored. Because the frequency of arterial thrombosis appears to be increased after elective surgery, it is recommended that oral **contraceptives** be discontinued a month before surgery.
SUMM . . . an N.sup.G substituted arginine or arginine ester or an N.sup.G, N.sup.G -disubstituted arginine which is administered to a female desiring **contraception**. The arginine analogues of the present invention are preferably of the L-configuration and include any

pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts as. . .

SUMM . . . artificial insemination (AI) and other assisted reproductive techniques. The inhibition of ovulation will block conception and be beneficial as a **contraceptive**. There is substantial need for medical intervention in ovulation control in women who either want to raise a family or. . .

DETD . . . ovulation for the purpose of producing offspring or the inhibition of ovulation for the purpose of preventing conception and pregnancy (**contraception**).

DETD Fathalla, M. F., "**Contraception** and women's health," British Medical Bulletin, 49(1):245-251, 1993.

DETD Hannaford, P. C., "Cervical cancer and methods of **contraception**," Advances in **Contraception**, 7:317-324, 1991.

DETD Jordan, V. C., et al., "The Estrogenic Activity of Synthetic Progestins Used in Oral **Contraceptives**," Cancer, 71(4):1501-1505, 1993.

DETD Segal, S. J., "Trends in Population and **Contraception**," Annals of Medicine, 25:51-56, 1993.

DETD Szarewski, A. and J. Guillebaud, "**Contraception**," British Medical Journal, 1224-1226.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method of **contraception** comprising: administering an inhibitor of nitric oxide production selected from the group consisting of N.sup.G -nitro-L-arginine methyl ester, N.sup.G -ethyl-L-arginine,. . .

9. A method of **contraception** comprising administering N.sup.G -nitro-L-arginine methyl ester to a female in an amount inhibiting ovulation.

10. A method of **contraception** comprising: administering an N.sup.G -substituted arginine or an N.sup.G,N.sup.G -disubstituted arginine having a nitro, amino, imino, iminoalkyl, lower alkyl, lower. . .

11. A method of **contraception** comprising: administering an inhibitor of nitric oxide production selected from the group consisting of N.sup.G -nitro-L-arginine methyl ester, N.sup.G -ethyl-L-arginine,. . .

IT 50-28-2, 17.beta.-Estradiol, biological studies 50-50-0, Estradiol benzoate 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 68-23-5, Norethinodrel 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 434-22-0, 19-Nortestosterone 520-85-4, Medroxyprogesterone **911-45-5**, Clomiphene 2149-70-4 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 9002-67-9, LH 9034-40-6D, Lh-rh, analogs 14402-89-2, Sodium nitroprusside 16051-77-7, Isosorbide mononitrate 17035-90-4 **17230-88-5**, Danazol 20933-81-7 34973-08-5, Gonadorelin acetate 35189-28-7, Norgestimate 50903-99-6 54024-22-5, Desogestrel 57444-72-1 60282-87-3, Gestodene 74381-53-6, Leuprolide acetate 76932-60-0, Nafarelin acetate 125978-95-2, Nitric oxide synthase 137361-05-8
(ovulation control by regulating nitric oxide levels)

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1995:795168 HCAPLUS
DN 123:189355
TI Ovulation control by regulating nitric oxide levels
IN Garfield, Robert E.; Yallampalli, Chandrasekhar
PA Board of Regents, University of Texas System, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI	WO 9515753	A1	19950615	WO 94-US14133	19941208
	W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 5470847	A	19951128	US 93-165309	19931210
	AU 9513041	A1	19950627	AU 95-13041	19941208
	US 5643944	A	19970701	US 95-477189	19950607
	US 5721278	A	19980224	US 95-477187	19950607
PRAI	US 93-165309	19931210			
	WO 94-US14133	19941208			

AB Inhibition of ovulation in a female may be achieved by administering a nitric oxide synthase inhibitor, alone or in combination with one or more of a progestin, an estrogen, and an LH-RH antagonist, thereby preventing conception. The stimulation of ovulation in a female may be achieved by administering a nitric oxide source, optionally in further combination with one or more of clomiphene, a gonadotropin, and an LH-RH agonist. Thus, 27 days old immature rats were injected with 4 IU of pregnant mare's serum gonadotropin on day on. Two days later rats were injected with 40 mg of NG-nitro-L-arginine Me ester at 12 AM and 3 PM and animals were sacrificed one day later and examd. for the ovulatory response by counting the no. of Graafian follicles 3 and corpora lutea 5 in the ovaries. The no. of Graffian follicles and corpora lutea was 9.7 and 0.7 resp. as compared to 1.0 and 10.0 for the controls.

IT **Contraceptives**
Insemination, artificial
Ovarian cycle
Ovulation
Pituitary gland
(ovulation control by regulating nitric oxide levels)

IT 50-28-2, 17.beta.-Estradiol, biological studies 50-50-0, Estradiol benzoate 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 68-23-5, Norethinodrel 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 434-22-0, 19-Nortestosterone 520-85-4, Medroxyprogesterone **911-45-5**, Clomiphene 2149-70-4 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 9002-67-9, LH 9034-40-6D, Lh-rh, analogs 14402-89-2, Sodium nitroprusside 16051-77-7, Isosorbide mononitrate 17035-90-4 **17230-88-5**, Danazol 20933-81-7 34973-08-5, Gonadorelin acetate 35189-28-7, Norgestimate 50903-99-6 54024-22-5, Desogestrel 57444-72-1 60282-87-3, Gestodene 74381-53-6, Leuprolide acetate 76932-60-0, Nafarelin acetate 125978-95-2, Nitric oxide synthase 137361-05-8
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(ovulation control by regulating nitric oxide levels)

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 95365286 MEDLINE
DN 95365286
TI [Polycystic ovarian dystrophies. Diagnostic criteria and treatment]. Les dystrophies ovariennes polykystiques. Crit`eres diagnostiques et traitement.
AU Emperauger B; Kuttenn F
CS Service d'Endocrinologie et Medecine de la Reproduction, Hopital Necker, Paris..
SO PRESSE MEDICALE, (1995 May 20) 24 (18) 863-8. Ref: 29
Journal code: PMT. ISSN: 0755-4982.
CY France
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA French
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199511
AB Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is an association of oligomenorrhoea, anovulation, hyperandrogenism, obesity and enlarged polycystic ovaries. It provides a model of loss of cyclic ovarian function. It is classical to distinguish between type I and type II PCOS. In type I, the primary mechanism seems to be hypothalamic dysfunction, which causes an increase in the frequency and amplitude of LH pulses, with diminished FSH release. LH hypersecretion stimulates ovarian stroma hyperplasia while FSH insufficiency results in the failure of folliculare maturation and hence anovulation. Aromatization of androgens to oestrogens is responsible for permanent oestrogen overproduction, which favours LH hypersecretion. Type II PCOS is more frequent and may have multiple causes (local, endocrine, systemic, iatrogenic) that interfere with the gonadotropic axis and alter the FSH/LH ratio. The most efficient treatment of hirsutism is cyproterone acetate which alone has both antiandrogenic and antigonadotropic properties. Clomifene citrate remains the "first choice" treatment of infertility associated with anovulation.
CT Check Tags: Female; Human
Clomiphene: TU, therapeutic use
Contraceptives, Oral, Hormonal: AE, adverse effects
Cyproterone Acetate: TU, therapeutic use
Danazol: AE, adverse effects
Endocrine Diseases: CO, complications
English. . .
RN **17230-88-5 (Danazol)**; 427-51-0 (Cyproterone Acetate); **911-45-5 (Clomiphene)**
CN 0 (**Contraceptives**, Oral, Hormonal)

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1988:548321 HCAPLUS
DN 109:148321
TI Vitamin B6 treatment of premenstrual syndrome
AU Brush, M. G.
CS Dep. Gynaecol., United Med. Dent. Sch., London, SE1 7EH, UK
SO Curr. Top. Nutr. Dis. (1988), 19(Clin. Physiol. Appl. Vitam. B-6), 363-79
CODEN: CTNDDU; ISSN: 0191-2453
DT Journal
LA English
AB Of .apprx.1500 women referred to a premenstrual syndrome (PMS) clinic, 630 were subsequently treated with pyridoxine (40-200 mg/day); other drugs (antidepressants, oral **contraceptives**, hormones, etc.) were often examd. along with pyridoxine. Responses varied with pyridoxine dose. In a sample study of 160 PMS patients, pyridoxine alone at 200 mg/day gave good results (29 good responses, 25 partial responses, 19 no response, 15 responses unknown), as did 150-160 mg/day (6, 7, 0, 6, resp.). Pyridoxine at <100 or 100-200 mg/day was not as effective in reducing PMS symptoms (depression, etc.). A study with Magnesium OK (50 mg pyridoxine HCl and 145 mg Mg/tablet, with other vitamins and minerals), given at 2 tablets/day to 50 PMS patients, led to 12 good responses for 1-2 cycles, 21 good responses for .gtoreq.3 cycles, 4 variable responses, and 13 no change.
AB . . . women referred to a premenstrual syndrome (PMS) clinic, 630 were subsequently treated with pyridoxine (40-200 mg/day); other drugs (antidepressants, oral **contraceptives**, hormones, etc.) were often examd. along with pyridoxine. Responses varied with pyridoxine dose. In a sample study of 160 PMS. . .
IT **Contraceptives**

(oral, premenstrual syndrome treatment with pyridoxine and)
IT **50-41-9** 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 61-68-7, Mefenamic acid 68-22-4, Norethisterone 152-62-5 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies **17230-88-5**, Danazol 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(premenstrual syndrome treatment with pyridoxine and)

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1984:168449 HCAPLUS
DN 100:168449
TI The effect of sex steroids and hormonal **contraceptives** upon thymus and spleen of intact female rats
AU Kuhl, H.; Gross, M.; Schneider, M.; Weber, W.; Mehlis, W.; Stegmueller, M.; Taubert, H. D.
CS Abt. Gynaekol. Endokrinol., J. W. Goethe-Univ., Frankfurt/Main, D-6000, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Contraception (1983), 28(6), 587-601
CODEN: CCPTAY; ISSN: 0010-7824
DT Journal
LA English
AB The effect of chronic treatment of intact adult female rats with sex steroids and **contraceptive** prepns. upon the thymus and the spleen was investigated. Daily injections with 10 .mu.g ethinylestradiol [57-63-6], estradiol [50-28-2] or diethylstilbestrol [56-53-1] for 2 wk resulted in a marked but reversible involution of the thymus, but the spleen was not affected. Androgens exerted an effect at a dose of 0.3 mg,
and progestogens only when 2 mg were given. When various **contraceptive** prepns. were injected for 4 wk, there was a total involution of the thymus which persisted even 2 wk after cessation of treatment. The effect appeared to be mainly due to the estrogenic component. Histol. examns. revealed that estrogen treatment alone resulted in a redn. of the cortex and a depletion of lymphocytes. When **contraceptive** prepns. were administered, the medulla was also reduced, and both cortex and medulla were replaced by reticular and adipose tissue. The estrogen receptors of thymus cytosol showed dissocn. consts. of 0.34-0.49 nM in diestrous rats, progesterone-treated rats and ovariectomized rats, and binding capacities of 6.5-2.6 fmoles/mg protein. Whether the estrogen-induced involution of the rat thymus leads to an impairment of immune responses remains to be shown.
TI The effect of sex steroids and hormonal **contraceptives** upon thymus and spleen of intact female rats
AB The effect of chronic treatment of intact adult female rats with sex steroids and **contraceptive** prepns. upon the thymus and the spleen was investigated. Daily injections with 10 .mu.g ethinylestradiol [57-63-6], estradiol [50-28-2] or diethylstilbestrol. . . Androgens exerted an effect at a dose of 0.3 mg, and progestogens only when 2 mg were given. When various **contraceptive** prepns. were injected for 4 wk, there was a total involution of the thymus which persisted even 2 wk after. . . Histol. examns. revealed that estrogen treatment alone resulted in a redn. of the cortex and a depletion of lymphocytes. When **contraceptive** prepns. were administered, the medulla was also reduced, and both cortex and medulla were replaced by reticular and adipose tissue.. . .
ST estrogen **contraceptive** thymus spleen; sex steroid thymus spleen
IT Spleen
(histol. and wt. of, oral **contraceptives** in relation to)
IT Thymus gland
(involution of, by oral **contraceptives**, estrogens in relation to)
IT Androgens
Estrogens
Progestogens
Steroids, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(spleen and thymus gland response to, oral **contraceptives** in relation to)

IT **Contraceptives**
(oral, spleen and thymus gland response to, estrogens in relation to)

IT 52-76-6 68-22-4 **797-63-7** 1961-77-9 54024-22-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(spleen and thymus gland response to, estrogens in relation to)

IT 50-23-7 50-28-2, biological studies 56-53-1 57-63-6 57-83-0, biological studies 58-22-0 520-85-4 **911-45-5** 1424-00-6 2098-66-0 10540-29-1
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(spleen and thymus gland response to, oral **contraceptives** in relation to)

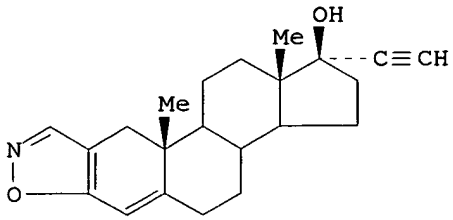
L11 ANSWER 8 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 84047113 MEDLINE
DN 84047113
TI [Non-virilizing hormonal therapy in women with secondary disorders of sexual responsiveness].
Nichtvirilisierende Hormontherapie bei sekundar gestorter weiblicher Sexualbereitschaft.
AU Abrahamsson L; Hackl H; Orstam S
SO WIENER KLINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT, (1983 Jun 24) 95 (13) 455-8.
Journal code: XOP. ISSN: 0043-5325.
CY Austria
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA German
FS Priority Journals
EM 198402
AB 26 women with secondary disturbance of sexual responsiveness were treated mainly with dehydroepiandrosterone preparations. The sexual tonus was tested before and after treatment by a sexual score system previously described. Urinary 17-ketosteroid and plasma testosterone fractions were controlled in 17 patients; these values were, in general, below the normal
range before treatment. Treatment was considered to be successful in 17 patients, while in the remaining 9, who mainly belonged to the group of younger patients, no success was achieved. However, the results point out that therapeutic success with hormones of low biological activity can be expected only after numerous months of treatment. The pattern obtained on determination of hormonal parameters usually corresponded to the results of treatment.
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Adult
Clomiphene: TU, therapeutic use
Contraceptives, Oral, Combined: TU, therapeutic use
Drug Combinations: TU, therapeutic use
English Abstract
Estradiol: AA, analogs & derivatives
Estradiol: TU,. . .
RN 1424-00-6 (Mesterolone); 23983-43-9 (dehydroepiandrosterone enanthate); 50-28-2 (Estradiol); 53-42-9 (Etiocholanolone); 53-43-0 (Prasterone); 57-85-2 (Testosterone); 6533-00-2 (Norgestrel); **797-63-7 (Levonorgestrel)**; 81569-96-2 (Gynodian); **911-45-5 (Clomiphene)**

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 9 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1977:37944 HCAPLUS
DN 86:37944
TI GPC diesterase activity in human endometrial secretion. (Its variations under the action of estrogens, clomiphene citrate, D-norgestrel (post-coital and low dose) and intrauterine device (IUD))
AU Nicholson, Roberto; Calamera, Juan C.
CS Fac. Med., Univ. Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argent.

SO Int. J. Fertil. (1976), 21(3), 177-80
CODEN: INJFA3
DT Journal
LA English
AB Glycerylphosphorylcholine diesterase [9025-85-8] activity was studied in human uterine secretions of normal women and in those under treatment for sterility or **contraception**. Endometrial secretions were obtained from 78 patients and the material divided into 4 groups: normal women; treated with estrogens alone or with clomiphene citrate [**50-41-9**]; treatment with D-norgestrel (I) [**797-63-7**] (daily and postcoital); and patients with IUD Lippes D. The mean conc. of free choline liberated by the diesterase in the normal group was 777 .mu.g/mL. Under hormonal treatment an increase of diesterase activity was obsd. Postcoital I decreased the enzymatic activity between 180 to 420 min. The uninterrupted use of I (30 gammas daily) produced a loss of diesterase activity in 80% of cases studied. The use of an IUD (Lippes D) did not modify the enzymatic activity.
AB . . . diesterase [9025-85-8] activity was studied in human uterine secretions of normal women and in those under treatment for sterility or **contraception**. Endometrial secretions were obtained from 78 patients and the material divided into 4 groups: normal women; treated with estrogens alone or with clomiphene citrate [**50-41-9**]; treatment with D-norgestrel (I) [**797-63-7**] (daily and postcoital); and patients with IUD Lippes D. The mean conc. of free choline liberated by the diesterase in. . .
IT **Contraceptives**
(intrauterine, glycerylphosphorylcholine diesterase response to, in uterus fluids)
IT **Contraceptives**
(oral, glycerylphosphorylcholine diesterase response to, in uterus fluids)
IT **50-41-9** 84-17-3 152-43-2 **797-63-7**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(glycerylphosphorylcholine diesterase response to, in uterus fluid)
IT 9025-85-8
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of uterus, **contraceptives** effect on)

AN 79:210 CA
TI Antifertility effect of three new clomiphene analogs on animals
AU Basu, Jayasree
CS Reprod. Biol. Div., Indian Inst. Exp. Med., Calcutta, India
SO Jap. J. Exp. Med. (1973), 43(1), 9-15
CODEN: JJEMAG
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-5 (Pharmacodynamics)
AB Orally administered 1-[p-[2-diethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]-1,2-diphenyl-2-nitroethylene citrate (EIPW 111) (I) [21708-94-1] (3-4 mg/kg) was an effective contraceptive in mice, rats, and rabbits in both precoital and postcoital stages whereas 1-[p-[2-(dimethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]-1,2-diphenyl-2-nitroethylene citrate (EIPW 113) (II) [40297-41-4] (3 mg/kg) and 1-[p-[2-(diethylamino)ethoxy]phenyl]-1,2-diphenylethylene citrate (EIPW 103) (III) [40297-42-5] were not effective. A single oral dose of clomiphene citrate (IV) [50-41-9] (3 mg/kg) showed 100% antifertility effect in mice only at the preimplantation phase. I had no effect on male
fertility. I showed estrogenic activity.
ST contraceptive oral ethylene deriv; estrogenic hormone ethylene deriv; fertility inhibitor ethylene deriv; antifertility clomiphene analog
IT Contraceptives
(oral, clomiphene analogs as)
IT 21708-94-1
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(contracepive activity of)
IT 19957-53-0 40529-32-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(contraceptive activity in reaction to)
IT 50-41-9
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(contraceptive activity of, analogs in relation to)

AN 90:16759 CA
TI Fertility in the rhesus monkey following long-term inhibition of ovarian function with danazol
AU Schane, H. Philip; Anzalone, Anthony J.; Potts, Gordon O.
CS Dep. Endocrinol., Sterling-Winthrop Res. Inst., Rensselaer, N. Y., USA
SO Fertil. Steril. (1978), 29(6), 692-4
CODEN: FESTAS; ISSN: 0015-0282
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-5 (Hormone Pharmacology)
GI



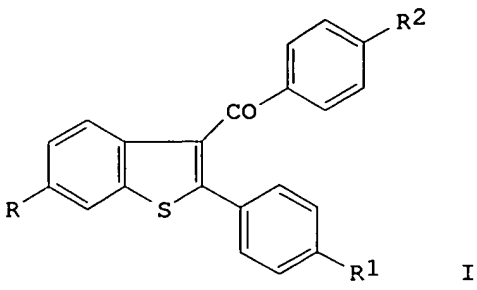
I

AB Danazol (I) [17230-88-5] was previously reported to be an oral contraceptive in the rhesus monkey at doses of 200 and 400 mg/monkey/day for 90 days. I was an effective long-term inhibitor of ovarian function in the monkey. In the final 3 mo of a 27-mo period of treatment at a dose of 400 mg/monkey/day, the drug continued to be an effective oral contraceptive. During the 27-mo treatment period, 3 of 7 monkeys were amenorrheic and the remaining had only 16 of the 109 expected menstrual cycles. Following the discontinuation of medication, all 7 monkeys conceived within 2 to 6 wk. One monkey aborted early in pregnancy and the remaining 6 delivered normal, healthy infants at term. Thus, following the discontinuation of long-term treatment with I in the monkey, there was rapid and complete return of normal ovarian function.
ST Danazol oral contraceptive fertility monkey
IT Fertility
(after discontinuation of Danazol as oral contraceptive, in monkey)
IT Macaca mulatta
(fertility after discontinuation of Danazol as oral contraceptive in)
IT 17230-88-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as oral contraceptive, fertility after discontinuation of, in monkey)

AN 90:151974 CA
TI 2-Phenyl-3-aroylbenzothiophenes useful as antifertility agents
IN Jones, Charles David; Suarez, Tulio
PA Lilly, Eli, and Co., USA
SO U.S., 22 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC C07D409-10
NCL 260326550A
CC 27-9 (Heterocyclic Compounds (One Hetero Atom))
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4133814	A	19790109	US 1976-724203	19760917
	JP 52053851	A2	19770430	JP 1976-121787	19761008
	JP 61000343	B4	19860108		
	HU 21379	O	19811128	HU 1976-EI707	19761015
	HU 179012	B	19820828		
	CA 1090795	A1	19801202	CA 1976-263844	19761021
	ES 452695	A1	19771116	ES 1976-452695	19761025
	ES 452694	A1	19771116	ES 1976-452694	19761025
	SU 701539	D	19791130	SU 1976-2414465	19761025
	GB 1570610	A	19800702	GB 1976-44188	19761025
	AU 7619005	A1	19780504	AU 1976-19005	19761026
	SU 764610	D	19800915	SU 1976-2414462	19761026
	RO 70769	P	19821026	RO 1976-88224	19761026
	DK 7604848	A	19770429	DK 1976-4848	19761027
	DK 152045	B	19880125		
	DK 152045	C	19880620		
	SE 7611955	A	19770429	SE 1976-11955	19761027
	SE 426945	B	19830221		
	SE 426945	C	19830602		
	ZA 7606440	A	19780628	ZA 1976-6440	19761027
	PL 107979	B1	19800331	PL 1976-193308	19761027
	IL 50773	A1	19800331	IL 1976-50773	19761027
	PL 114190	B1	19810131	PL 1976-212113	19761027
	CH 635336	A	19830331	CH 1976-13556	19761027
	BE 847719	A1	19770428	BE 1976-1007725	19761028
	NL 7611975	A	19770502	NL 1976-11975	19761028
	FR 2329271	A1	19770527	FR 1976-32514	19761028
	FR 2329271	B1	19790727		
	DD 127461	C	19770928	DD 1976-195508	19761028
	AT 7608008	A	19791215	AT 1976-8008	19761028
	AT 357520	B	19800710		
	CS 205046	P	19810430	CS 1976-6974	19761028
	CH 635582	A	19830415	CH 1982-139	19820111
	CH 634316	A	19830131	CH 1982-255	19820114
	DK 8502658	A	19850613	DK 1985-2658	19850613
PRAI	US 1975-626010		19751028		
	CH 1976-13556		19761027		
	DK 1976-4848		19761027		

GI



I

AB 3-Benzoylthiophenes I [R = OH; R1 = H, OH, alkoxy, OCH2CH2NR3R4 (R3 and R4 are independently alkyl or NR3R4 = pyrrolidino, piperidino, hexamethylenimino, morpholino); R2 = H] and acid addn. salts of I (R1 = OCH2CH2NR3R4) exhibited antifertility and anti-tumor activity and were prepd. by benzoylation of 2-phenylbenzothiophenes. PhCOCH2Br, PhSH, and pyridine was refluxed 6 h, the PhCOCH2SPh obtained was heated with polyphosphoric acid to yield 2-phenylbenzothiophene, and acylation of the product by 4-MeOC6H4COCl and AlCl3 gave I (R = R1 = H, R2 = OMe).

ST contraceptive benzoylphenylbenzothiophene prepn; benzothiophene benzoyl prepn antifertility; tumor benzoylphenylbenzothiophene prepn

IT Contraceptives
Neoplasm inhibitors
(2-phenyl-3-benzoylbenzothiophenes)

IT 74-54-4 100-66-3, reactions 2674-04-6
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(acylation by benzothiophenecarbonyl chloride deriv.)

IT 98-88-4
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(acylation of benzothiophene deriv. by)

IT 100-07-2 63675-91-2
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(acylation of benzothiophenes by)

IT 69731-94-8 69731-95-9 69731-96-0 69731-97-1 69923-40-6
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(antifertility activity of)

IT 63675-90-1
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(conversion to acid chlorides, for acylation of benzothiophene deriv.)

IT 79-37-8
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(cyclocondensation reaction with thiophenol deriv.)

IT 27884-09-9P 63676-23-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and acylation of, by benzoyl chloride deriv.)

IT 63676-27-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and acylation of, by benzoyl chloride derivs.)

IT 1207-95-0P 63675-74-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and acylation of, by benzoyl chlorides)

IT 63676-25-5P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and anti-tumor activity of)

IT 63675-76-3P 63675-82-1P 63675-83-2P 63675-84-3P 63675-86-5P
63675-88-7P 63675-93-4P 63675-95-6P 63675-98-9P 63675-99-0P
63676-00-6P 63676-03-9P 63676-11-9P 63676-12-0P 63676-21-1P
63676-28-8P 63712-59-4P 63712-61-8P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and antifertility activity of)

IT 63676-07-3P 63676-09-5P 63676-13-1P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and antifertility and anti-tumor activity of)

IT 16222-10-9P 21875-72-9P 33192-00-6P 63675-73-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and cyclization of, isomerization in)

IT 63675-78-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and cyclocondensation reaction of, decarboxylation in)

IT 63676-24-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and deprotection of)

IT 69862-12-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and oxidative elimination reaction of)

IT 63675-79-6P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and reaction of, with thionyl chloride)

IT 63675-77-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and ring cleavage of, by chloroacetic acid deriv.)

IT 63675-89-8P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and sapon. of)

IT 63676-04-0P 63676-19-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and O-alkylation of, by aminoethyl chloride deriv.)

IT 63675-97-8P 63676-05-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and O-alkylation of, by aminoethyl chlorides)

IT 63676-22-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and O-protection of)

IT 63675-75-2P 63675-81-0P 63675-85-4P 63675-87-6P 63675-92-3P
63675-94-5P 63675-96-7P 63676-01-7P 63676-06-2P 63676-20-0P
63676-26-6P 63712-60-7P 69731-93-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)

IT 63675-80-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, and acylation of benzenes by)

IT 63675-90-1P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, and acylation of benzothiophene deriv. by)

IT 4755-72-0
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(ring cleavage of dioxodihydrobenzothiophene deriv. by)

IT 108-98-5, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(substitution reaction of, with phenacyl bromides)

IT 15570-12-4
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(substitution reaction with phenethyl bromide deriv.)

IT 70-11-1 536-38-9
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(substitution reaction with thiophenol)

IT 2632-13-5
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(substitution reaction with thiophenols)

IT 99-76-3
RL: RCT (Reactant)

(O-alkylation by aminoethyl chloride deriv.)

IT 96-79-7 1932-0[redacted] 2205-31-4 5050-41-9

RL: RCT (Reactant)

(O-alkylation of (hydroxybenzoyl)benzothiophene deriv. by)

IT 100-35-6

RL: RCT (Reactant)

(O-alkylation of (hydroxyphenyl)benzothiophene deriv. by)

IT 7250-67-1

RL: RCT (Reactant)

(O-alkylation of hydroxybenzoate deriv. by)